



ATTORNEY GENERAL OF TEXAS
GREG ABBOTT

February 20, 2004

Mr. Carey Smith
General Counsel
Texas Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 149030
Austin, Texas 78714-9030

OR2004-1264

Dear Mr. Smith:

You ask whether certain information is subject to required public disclosure under chapter 552 of the Government Code. Your request was assigned ID# 196479.

The Texas Department of Human Services (the "department") received a request for "the latest complaint investigation and survey findings on Central Texas Home Health Services." You state that a portion of the requested information is being provided to the requestor and that a portion of the requested information will be withheld in accordance with a previous determination issued by this office. *See* Open Records Letter No. 2001-5348 (2001) (previous determination for any reports, records, and working papers used or developed during investigations conducted under section 142.009 of the Health and Safety Code, and any identifying information of individuals contained in certain federal forms). You claim that the marked information in the submitted documents is excepted from disclosure under section 552.101 of the Government Code. We have considered the exception you claim and reviewed the submitted information.

Section 552.101 of the Government Code excepts from disclosure "information considered to be confidential by law, either constitutional, statutory, or by judicial decision." This section encompasses information protected by other statutes. You claim that certain marked portions of the submitted state form are confidential under section 552.101 in conjunction with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 1320d-1320d-8.

At the direction of Congress, the Secretary of Health and Human Services ("HHS") promulgated regulations setting privacy standards for medical records, which HHS issued as the Federal Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information. *See*

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996; 42 U.S.C. § 1320d-2 (Supp. IV 1998) (historical & statutory note); Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information, 45 C.F.R. Pts. 160, 164 (“Privacy Rule”); *see also* Attorney General Opinion JC-0508 at 2 (2002). These standards govern the releasability of protected health information by a covered entity. *See* 45 C.F.R. pts. 160, 164. Under these standards, a covered entity may not use or disclose protected health information, excepted as provided by parts 160 and 164 of the Code of Federal Regulations. 45 C.F.R. § 164.502(a).

This office recently addressed the interplay of the Privacy Rule and the Public Information Act (the “Act”). Open Records Decision No. 681 (2004). In that decision, we noted that section 164.512 of title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations provides that a covered entity may use or disclose protected health information to the extent that such use or disclosure is required by law and the use or disclosure complies with and is limited to the relevant requirements of such law. *See* 45 C.F.R. § 164.512(a)(1). We further noted that the Act “is a mandate in Texas law that compels Texas governmental bodies to disclose information to the public.” *See* Open Records Decision No. 681 at 8 (2004); *see also* Gov’t Code §§ 552.002, .003, .021. We therefore held that the disclosures under the Act come within section 164.512(a). Consequently, the Privacy Rule does not make information confidential for the purpose of section 552.101 of the Government Code. Open Records Decision No. 681 at 9 (2004); *see also* Open Records Decision No. 478 (1987) (as general rule, statutory confidentiality requires express language making information confidential). Because the Privacy Rule does not make confidential information that is subject to disclosure under the Act, the department may withhold requested protected health information from the public only if an exception in subchapter C of the Act applies. Because you claim no other exception with respect to the months and days that you have marked in conjunction with HIPAA, we conclude that this information may not be withheld under section 552.101 of the Government Code and must be released.

Next, we address your claim that certain marked portions of the submitted state form are confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with the Medical Practice Act (“MPA”).¹ Section 159.002 of the MPA provides in part:

(b) A record of the identity, diagnosis, evaluation, or treatment of a patient by a physician that is created or maintained by a physician is confidential and privileged and may not be disclosed except as provided by this chapter.

(c) A person who receives information from a confidential communication or record as described by this chapter, other than a person listed in Section 159.004 who is acting on the patient’s behalf, may not disclose the information except to the extent that disclosure is consistent with the authorized purposes for which the information was first obtained.

¹Occ. Code §§ 151.001-165.160

Information that is subject to the MPA includes both medical records and information obtained from those medical records. *See* Occ. Code §§ 159.002, .004; Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Medical records may be released only as provided under the MPA. Open Records Decision No. 598 (1991). Based on your representations and our review of this particular information, we agree that the portions of the submitted state form you have marked constitute information taken from medical records and are therefore subject to the MPA. This marked information may be released only in accordance with the MPA.

Finally, you claim that section 552.101 of the Government Code in conjunction with section 142.009(d)(5) of the Health and Safety Code exempts certain marked portions of the submitted state form from disclosure. Section 142.009(d)(5) provides that “reports, records, and working papers used or developed in an investigation made under this section are confidential and may not be released or made public except . . . (5) on a form developed by the department that identifies any deficiencies found without identifying a person, other than the home and community support services agency[.]” Health & Safety Code § 142.009(d)(5). You state that “any identifying information of a person contained within the state form, other than that of the investigated agency or its owner, must be redacted prior to the public release of the form.” Further, you state that “the department believes that such identifying information would include unique job titles of witnesses[.]” Based on your representations and our review of this particular information, we agree that the department must withhold most of the marked information found in the submitted state form pursuant to section 142.009(d)(5) of the Health and Safety Code as information made confidential by law. We note, however, that you have marked two dates of hire as identifying information. These dates are not protected under section 142.009(d)(5) and must be released.

In summary, you must release the months and days you have marked pursuant to section 552.101 in conjunction with HIPAA. The information you marked as medical records may only be released in accordance with the MPA. Finally, with the exception of the two dates of hire, section 142.009(d)(5) of the Health and Safety Code protects the information you have marked as confidential under section 552.101 of the Government Code. The remaining information must be released to the requestor.

This letter ruling is limited to the particular records at issue in this request and limited to the facts as presented to us; therefore, this ruling must not be relied upon as a previous determination regarding any other records or any other circumstances.

This ruling triggers important deadlines regarding the rights and responsibilities of the governmental body and of the requestor. For example, governmental bodies are prohibited from asking the attorney general to reconsider this ruling. Gov’t Code § 552.301(f). If the governmental body wants to challenge this ruling, the governmental body must appeal by filing suit in Travis County within 30 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.324(b). In order to get the full benefit of such an appeal, the governmental body must file suit within 10 calendar days. *Id.* § 552.353(b)(3), (c). If the governmental body does not appeal this ruling and the

governmental body does not comply with it, then both the requestor and the attorney general have the right to file suit against the governmental body to enforce this ruling. *Id.* § 552.321(a).

If this ruling requires the governmental body to release all or part of the requested information, the governmental body is responsible for taking the next step. Based on the statute, the attorney general expects that, within 10 calendar days of this ruling, the governmental body will do one of the following three things: 1) release the public records; 2) notify the requestor of the exact day, time, and place that copies of the records will be provided or that the records can be inspected; or 3) notify the requestor of the governmental body's intent to challenge this letter ruling in court. If the governmental body fails to do one of these three things within 10 calendar days of this ruling, then the requestor should report that failure to the attorney general's Open Government Hotline, toll free, at (877) 673-6839. The requestor may also file a complaint with the district or county attorney. *Id.* § 552.3215(e).

If this ruling requires or permits the governmental body to withhold all or some of the requested information, the requestor can appeal that decision by suing the governmental body. *Id.* § 552.321(a); *Texas Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Gilbreath*, 842 S.W.2d 408, 411 (Tex. App.—Austin 1992, no writ).

Please remember that under the Act the release of information triggers certain procedures for costs and charges to the requestor. If records are released in compliance with this ruling, be sure that all charges for the information are at or below the legal amounts. Questions or complaints about over-charging must be directed to Hadassah Schloss at the Texas Building and Procurement Commission at (512) 475-2497.

If the governmental body, the requestor, or any other person has questions or comments about this ruling, they may contact our office. We note that a third party may challenge this ruling by filing suit seeking to withhold information from a requestor. Gov't Code § 552.325. Although there is no statutory deadline for contacting us, the attorney general prefers to receive any comments within 10 calendar days of the date of this ruling.

Sincerely,



Melissa Vela-Martinez
Assistant Attorney General
Open Records Division

MVM/sdk

Ref: ID# 196479

Enc. Submitted documents

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(w/o enclosures)